

# MFS® Blended Research® Small Cap Equity Fund

(Class R6 Shares)

Fourth quarter 2023 investment report

#### NOT FDIC INSURED MAY LOSE VALUE NOT A DEPOSIT

Before investing, consider the fund's investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses. For a prospectus, or summary prospectus, containing this and other information, contact MFS or view online at mfs.com. Please read it carefully.

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Performance and attribution results are for the fund or share class depicted and do not reflect the impact of your contributions and withdrawals. Your personal performance results may differ.

Portfolio characteristics are based on equivalent exposure, which measures how a portfolio's value would change due to price changes in an asset held either directly or, in the case of a derivative contract, indirectly. The market value of the holding may differ.

#### **Fund Risks**



The fund may not achieve its objective and/or you could lose money on your investment in the fund.

**Stock:** Stock markets and investments in individual stocks are volatile and can decline significantly in response to or investor perception of, issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, environmental, public health, and other conditions.

Small-cap: Investments in small-cap companies can be more volatile than investments in larger companies.

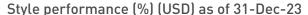
**Strategy:** There is no assurance that the portfolio's predicted tracking error will equal its target predicted tracking error at any point in time or consistently for any period of time, or that the portfolio's predicted tracking error and actual tracking error will be similar. The portfolio's strategy to target a predicted tracking error of approximately 3% compared to the Index and to blend fundamental and quantitative research may not produce the intended results. In addition, MFS fundamental research is not available for all issuers.

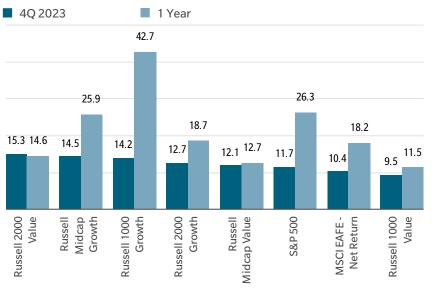
**Quantitative Strategy:** MFS' investment analysis, development and use of quantitative models, and selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in underperforming portfolios with similar investment strategies and/or the markets in which the portfolio invests. The proprietary and third party quantitative models used by MFS may not produce the intended results for a variety of reasons, including the factors used, the weight placed on each factor, changing sources of market return, changes from the market factors' historical trends, and technical issues in the development, application, and maintenance of the models (e.g., incomplete or inaccurate data, programming/software issues, coding errors and technology failures).

Please see the prospectus for further information on these and other risk considerations.

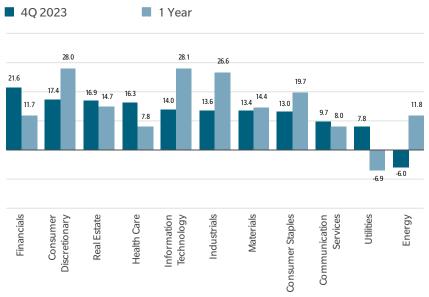
#### Market Overview







#### Sector performance (%) (USD) as of 31-Dec-23



Source for benchmark performance SPAR, FactSet Research Systems Inc. All indices represent total return unless otherwise noted.

Source: FactSet. Sector performance based on MSCI sector classification. The analysis of Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Index constituents are broken out by MSCI defined sectors.

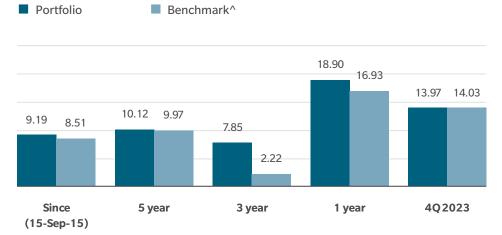
#### US equities market review as of 31 December 2023

- The US market, as measured by the S&P 500 Index, finished strongly higher in Q4 2023. This was driven by falling long-term interest rates, a resilient economy and easing inflation.
- Economic growth in the United States expanded sharply during Q3 2023, with GDP increasing 4.9%. This was notably higher than the 2.1% for Q2, with the acceleration mainly due to an upturn in exports and an increase in consumer spending. As inflation has continued to come down, the US Federal Reserve updated its long-
- term projections showing a lower federal funds rate in 2024, which would indicate several rate cuts.
- For the quarter, growth outperformed value in the large-cap and midcap spaces but value outperformed growth in the small-cap space. Real estate, technology and financials were the bestperforming sectors, and energy, consumer staples and health care the worst.

# **Executive Summary**







Performance data shown represent past performance and are no guarantee of future results. Investment return and principal value fluctuate so your shares, when sold, may be worth more or less than the original cost; current performance may be lower or higher than quoted. For most recent month-end performance, please visit mfs.com.

Performance results reflect any applicable expense subsidies and waivers in effect during the periods shown. Without such subsidies and waivers the fund's performance results would be less favorable. All results assume the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains.

Shares are available without a sales charge to eligible investors.

Source for benchmark performance SPAR, FactSet Research Systems Inc.

For periods of less than one-year returns are not annualized.

Position weights (%) as of 31-Dec-23	Portfolio	Benchmark^^
Top overweights	_	
SKECHERS USA INC	1.7	_
CATHAY GENERAL BANCORP	1.7	0.1
GRAND CANYON EDUCATION INC	1.5	_
Top underweights		
SUPER MICRO COMPUTER INC	_	0.5
SIMPSON MANUFACTURING CO INC	_	0.3
CYTOKINETICS INC	_	0.3

<sup>^^</sup> Russell 2000® Index

<sup>^</sup> Russell 2000® Index

### Performance Results



#### Performance results (%) R6 shares at NAV (USD) as of 31-Dec-23

Period	Portfolio	Benchmark^	Excess return vs benchmark
4Q 2023	13.97	14.03	-0.06
3Q 2023	-2.88	-5.13	2.25
2Q 2023	5.62	5.21	0.42
1Q 2023	1.70	2.74	-1.04
2023	18.90	16.93	1.98
2022	-18.31	-20.44	2.12
2021	29.16	14.82	14.34
2020	2.21	19.96	-17.75
2019	26.28	25.52	0.75
Life (15-Sep-15)	9.19	8.51	0.68
5 year	10.12	9.97	0.14
3 year	7.85	2.22	5.63
1 year	18.90	16.93	1.98

Performance data shown represent past performance and are no guarantee of future results. Investment return and principal value fluctuate so your shares, when sold, may be worth more or less than the original cost; current performance may be lower or higher than quoted. For most recent month-end performance, please visit mfs.com. Performance results reflect any applicable expense subsidies and waivers in effect during the periods shown. Without such subsidies and waivers the fund's performance results would be less favorable. All results assume the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains.

Shares are available without a sales charge to eligible investors.

Source for benchmark performance SPAR, FactSet Research Systems Inc.

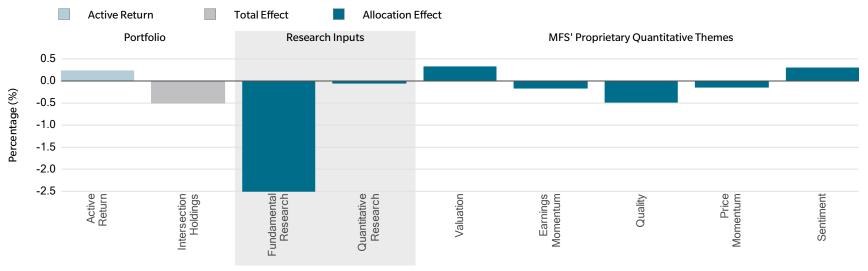
For periods of less than one-year returns are not annualized.

<sup>^</sup> Russell 2000® Index

### **Investment Process Performance Drivers**

Relative to Russell 2000® Index (USD) - fourth quarter 2023





Please note that the figures provided above do not total to the active return.

Active return represents the difference between the portfolio return and the benchmark return over the time period examined. Active return not explained by the total effect of the intersection holdings will be captured by the total effect of non-intersection stocks, and is not shown in this summary. Intersection holdings represent stocks that are considered attractive from both fundamental and quantitative research sources.

Active return not captured by the allocation effects associated with each respective factor within Research Inputs and Quantitative Themes will be captured by selection and interaction effects, which are not included in this summary.

Results are calculated based on a Brinson-Fachler based performance attribution analysis, grouped by a single factor, generated utilizing Factset's Portfolio Analysis platform. Attributions attempt to decompose a portfolio's performance relative to a benchmark by grouping securities into discrete buckets and attributing returns across these groupings along three dimensions: the allocation effect, the selection effect, and the interaction effect. The groupings are based on beginning of period ratings and scores, rebalanced monthly. The groupings do not reflect intra-month ratings and score changes and may not align with the actual trade rebalance dates of the portfolio. Results are based upon daily holdings to generate individual security returns and do not include expenses, intra-day trading, or intra-day pricing impacts. As a result, portfolio and benchmark returns generated through attribution analysis will likely differ from actual returns.

Total effect represents the combination of allocation, selection and interaction effects associated with Intersection Holdings. MFS defines intersection holdings as stocks with a Fundamental buy rating that are scored within the most attractive tercile of MFS' overall Quantitative Model score. MFS Fundamental analysts rate stocks with a buy, hold or sell rating. Not all stocks are fundamentally rated and stocks without a fundamental rating are treated the same as hold rated stocks. MFS' proprietary quantitative stock selection model ranks stocks on a scale of 1-100.

Allocation Effect represents the contribution to relative performance associated with an overweight or underweight to a particular grouping of stocks from a single Brinson Fachler attribution (i.e., the contribution associated with investments in top quintile stocks based on valuation). It is calculated daily as the difference between the stock portfolio weight of a grouping and benchmark weight for that same grouping, multiplied by the difference between the benchmark's stock grouping return and overall benchmark return. The daily allocation effects are geometrically linked over the reporting period.

### Performance Drivers - Fundamental Research

Relative to Russell 2000® Index (USD) - fourth quarter 2023



	Portfolio	Benchmark	Variation	Attribution Analysis		
Fundamental Research	Total Return	Total Return	Average Weight Diff	Allocation Effect	Selection Effect <sup>1</sup>	Total Effect
Fundamental Buy	12.4	9.8	51.6	-2.2	1.6	-0.6
Fundamental Hold/unrated	17.2	14.4	-50.5	-0.2	1.2	1.0
Fundamental Sell	-9.2	11.3	-2.2	0.1	-0.0	0.0
Cash	1.3	-	1.1	-0.2	-	-0.2
Total	14.3	14.0	-	-2.5	2.7	0.2

<sup>1</sup> Stock selection includes interaction effect. Interaction effect is the portion of the portfolio's relative performance attributable to combining allocation decisions with stock selection decisions. This effect measures the relative strength of the manager's convictions. The interaction effect is the weight differential times the return differential. Stocks without a rating are treated the same as hold rated stocks for the purpose of creating a blended research score. Stocks without a fundamental rating accounted for 34.1% of the portfolio and 79.2% of the index.

Attribution results are generated by the FactSet application utilizing a methodology that is widely accepted in the investment industry. Results are based upon daily holdings using a buy-and-hold methodology to generate individual security returns and do not include fees or expenses. As such, attribution results are essentially estimates and do not aggregate to the total return of the portfolio, which can be found elsewhere in this presentation. Recent geopolitical events may have impacted or disrupted the pricing of specific securities including the use of fair valuation approaches. Fair valuation practices across pricing sources index providers, pricing vendors, MFS - may not align due to security specific considerations or timing of fair valuation parameters. For instance, decisions to use stale prices vs fair value or on the level of haircut when fair valuing securities are typical sources of discrepancy between pricing sources observed during the events. This may further compound differences between attribution results and actual performance. To obtain the contribution calculation methodology and a complete list of every holding's contribution to the overall portfolio's performance during the measurement period, please email DLAttributionGrp@MFS.com.

### Performance Drivers - Quantitative Research



	Portfolio	Benchmark	Variation	Attribution Analysis		
Quantitative Research	Total Return	Total Return	Average Weight Diff	Allocation Effect	Selection Effect <sup>1</sup>	Total Effect
Quant Q1 - Best	16.5	15.0	24.7	0.2	0.7	0.9
Quant Q2	12.5	13.5	5.8	0.0	-0.2	-0.2
Quant Q3	10.3	13.6	-5.4	-0.0	-0.6	-0.6
Quant Q4	17.3	11.7	-13.2	0.4	0.4	0.8
Quant Q5 - Worst	-0.8	17.8	-13.0	-0.5	-0.1	-0.6
Cash	1.3	-	1.1	-0.2	-	-0.2
Unassigned	-5.0	-87.9	-0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Total	14.3	14.0	-	-0.0	0.3	0.2

<sup>1</sup> Stock selection includes interaction effect. Interaction effect is the portion of the portfolio's relative performance attributable to combining allocation decisions with stock selection decisions. This effect measures the relative strength of the manager's convictions. The interaction effect is the weight differential times the return differential. Attribution results are generated by the FactSet application utilizing a methodology that is widely accepted in the investment industry. Results are based upon daily holdings using a buy-and-hold methodology to generate individual security returns and do not include fees or expenses. As such, attribution results are essentially estimates and do not aggregate to the total return of the portfolio, which can be found elsewhere in this presentation. Recent geopolitical events may have impacted or disrupted the pricing of specific securities including the use of fair valuation approaches. Fair valuation practices across pricing sources index providers, pricing vendors, MFS - may not align due to security specific considerations or timing of fair valuation parameters. For instance, decisions to use stale prices vs fair value or on the level of haircut when fair valuing securities are typical sources of discrepancy between pricing sources observed during the events. This may further compound differences between attribution results and actual performance. To obtain the contribution calculation methodology and a complete list of every holding's contribution to the overall portfolio's performance during the measurement period, please email DLAttributionGrp@MFS.com.

### Performance Drivers - Valuation



	Portfolio	Benchmark	Variation	Attribution Analysis		
Valuation	Total Return	Total Return	Average Weight Diff	Allocation Effect	Selection Effect <sup>1</sup>	Total Effect
Valuation Q1 - Best	17.8	15.4	19.5	0.3	0.8	1.1
Valuation Q2	14.0	14.2	6.9	0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Valuation Q3	10.3	15.1	-3.7	-0.0	-1.1	-1.1
Valuation Q4	13.3	12.5	-13.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
Valuation Q5 - Worst	16.0	13.6	-9.9	0.0	-0.0	0.0
Cash	1.3	-	1.1	-0.2	-	-0.2
Unassigned	-5.0	-87.9	-0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Total	14.3	14.0	-	0.3	-0.1	0.2

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# Performance Drivers - Earnings Momentum



	Portfolio	Benchmark	Variation	Attribution Analysis		
Earnings Momentum	Total Return	Total Return	Average Weight Diff	Allocation Effect	Selection Effect <sup>1</sup>	Total Effect
Earnings Momentum Q1 - Best	15.9	10.7	2.5	-0.0	1.5	1.4
Earnings Momentum Q2	17.3	16.2	-0.1	-0.0	0.3	0.3
Earnings Momentum Q3	15.3	13.5	-2.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Earnings Momentum Q4	5.9	12.3	-2.3	0.0	-0.9	-0.9
Earnings Momentum Q5 - Worst	15.9	19.2	1.6	-0.0	-0.5	-0.5
Cash	1.3	-	1.1	-0.2	-	-0.2
Unassigned	-5.0	-87.9	-0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Total	14.3	14.0	-	-0.2	0.4	0.2

<sup>1</sup> Stock selection includes interaction effect. Interaction effect is the portion of the portfolio's relative performance attributable to combining allocation decisions with stock selection decisions. This effect measures the relative strength of the manager's convictions. The interaction effect is the weight differential times the return differential. Attribution results are generated by the FactSet application utilizing a methodology that is widely accepted in the investment industry. Results are based upon daily holdings using a buy-and-hold methodology to generate individual security returns and do not include fees or expenses. As such, attribution results are essentially estimates and do not aggregate to the total return of the portfolio, which can be found elsewhere in this presentation. Recent geopolitical events may have impacted or disrupted the pricing of specific securities including the use of fair valuation approaches. Fair valuation practices across pricing sources index providers, pricing vendors, MFS - may not align due to security specific considerations or timing of fair valuation parameters. For instance, decisions to use stale prices vs fair value or on the level of haircut when fair valuing securities are typical sources of discrepancy between pricing sources observed during the events. This may further compound differences between attribution results and actual performance. To obtain the contribution calculation methodology and a complete list of every holding's contribution to the overall portfolio's performance during the measurement period, please email DLAttributionGrp@MFS.com.

# Performance Drivers - Quality



	Portfolio	Benchmark	Variation	Attribution Analysis		
Quality	Total Return	Total Return	Average Weight Diff	Allocation Effect	Selection Effect <sup>1</sup>	Total Effect
Quality Q1 - Best	17.5	13.9	12.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Quality Q2	10.0	12.5	7.6	-0.1	-0.9	-1.0
Quality Q3	18.2	14.2	-5.7	-0.0	0.8	0.8
Quality Q4	13.1	15.2	-5.5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3
Quality Q5 - Worst	14.7	16.0	-9.5	-0.2	-0.0	-0.2
Cash	1.3	-	1.1	-0.2	-	-0.2
Unassigned	-5.0	-87.9	-0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Total	14.3	14.0	-	-0.5	0.7	0.2

<sup>1</sup> Stock selection includes interaction effect. Interaction effect is the portion of the portfolio's relative performance attributable to combining allocation decisions with stock selection decisions. This effect measures the relative strength of the manager's convictions. The interaction effect is the weight differential times the return differential. Attribution results are generated by the FactSet application utilizing a methodology that is widely accepted in the investment industry. Results are based upon daily holdings using a buy-and-hold methodology to generate individual security returns and do not include fees or expenses. As such, attribution results are essentially estimates and do not aggregate to the total return of the portfolio, which can be found elsewhere in this presentation. Recent geopolitical events may have impacted or disrupted the pricing of specific securities including the use of fair valuation approaches. Fair valuation practices across pricing sources index providers, pricing vendors, MFS - may not align due to security specific considerations or timing of fair valuation parameters. For instance, decisions to use stale prices vs fair value or on the level of haircut when fair valuing securities are typical sources of discrepancy between pricing sources observed during the events. This may further compound differences between attribution results and actual performance. To obtain the contribution calculation methodology and a complete list of every holding's contribution to the overall portfolio's performance during the measurement period, please email DLAttributionGrp@MFS.com.

### Performance Drivers - Price Momentum



	Portfolio	Benchmark	Variation	Attribution Analysis		
Price Momentum	Total Return	Total Return	Average Weight Diff	Allocation Effect	Selection Effect <sup>1</sup>	Total Effect
Price Momentum Q1 - Best	17.8	15.0	3.9	0.1	0.7	0.8
Price Momentum Q2	7.7	13.4	1.1	-0.0	-1.0	-1.0
Price Momentum Q3	12.7	13.5	-3.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.2
Price Momentum Q4	17.6	14.0	-2.9	0.0	0.5	0.5
Price Momentum Q5 - Worst	16.7	15.5	0.0	-0.1	0.4	0.3
Cash	1.3	-	1.1	-0.2	-	-0.2
Unassigned	-5.0	-87.9	-0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Total	14.3	14.0	-	-0.1	0.4	0.2

<sup>1</sup> Stock selection includes interaction effect. Interaction effect is the portion of the portfolio's relative performance attributable to combining allocation decisions with stock selection decisions. This effect measures the relative strength of the manager's convictions. The interaction effect is the weight differential times the return differential.

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### **Performance Drivers - Sentiment**



	Portfolio	Benchmark	Variation	Attribution Analysis		
Sentiment	Total Return	Total Return	Average Weight Diff	Allocation Effect	Selection Effect <sup>1</sup>	Total Effect
Sentiment Q1 - Best	10.0	15.9	13.3	0.3	-1.9	-1.6
Sentiment Q2	15.2	14.4	2.8	0.1	0.2	0.3
Sentiment Q3	16.3	14.1	-0.7	-0.1	0.5	0.4
Sentiment Q4	25.2	10.4	-6.0	0.2	0.8	1.1
Sentiment Q5 - Worst	19.6	14.1	-10.4	-0.0	0.2	0.2
Cash	1.3	-	1.1	-0.2	-	-0.2
Unassigned	-5.0	-87.9	-0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Total	14.3	14.0	-	0.3	-0.1	0.2

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### Performance Drivers - Sectors



Relative to Rus	ssell 2000® Index (USD) - 2023	Average relative weighting (%)	Portfolio returns (%)	Benchmark returns (%)	Sector allocation <sup>1</sup> (%)	Stock + selection <sup>2</sup> (%)	Relative contribution (%)
Contributors	Industrials	0.1	16.7	13.6	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Information Technology	-1.1	17.4	14.0	-0.0	0.4	0.4
	Financials	-0.8	24.6	21.6	-0.1	0.4	0.4
	Consumer Staples	-1.2	29.2	13.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Real Estate	0.8	20.7	16.9	0.0	0.3	0.3
	Materials	1.3	17.3	13.4	-0.0	0.2	0.2
	Energy	-0.3	-4.7	-6.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
	Communication Services	0.4	12.3	9.7	-0.0	0.1	0.1
	Utilities	-1.3	7.0	7.8	0.1	-0.0	0.1
Detractors	Health Care	0.6	7.1	16.3	-0.0	-1.4	-1.4
	Consumer Discretionary	0.5	11.3	17.4	0.0	-0.7	-0.7
	Cash	1.1	1.3	_	-0.2	_	-0.2
Total			14.3	14.0	-0.1	0.4	0.2

<sup>1</sup> Sector allocation is calculated based upon each security's price in local currency.

Attribution results are generated by the FactSet application utilizing a methodology that is widely accepted in the investment industry. Results are based upon daily holdings using a buy-and-hold methodology to generate individual security returns and do not include fees or expenses. As such, attribution results are essentially estimates and do not aggregate to the total return of the portfolio, which can be found elsewhere in this presentation. Recent geopolitical events may have impacted or disrupted the pricing of specific securities including the use of fair valuation approaches. Fair valuation practices across pricing sources index providers, pricing vendors, MFS - may not align due to security specific considerations or timing of fair valuation parameters. For instance, decisions to use stale prices vs fair value or on the level of haircut when fair valuing securities are typical sources of discrepancy between pricing sources observed during the events. This may further compound differences between attribution results and actual performance. To obtain the contribution calculation methodology and a complete list of every holding's contribution to the overall portfolio's performance during the measurement period, please email DLAttributionGrp@MFS.com.

The Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) was developed by and/or is the exclusive property of MSCI, Inc. and S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc. ("S&P Global Market Intelligence"). GICS is a service mark of MSCI and S&P Global Market Intelligence and has been licensed for use by MFS. MFS has applied its own internal sector/industry classification methodology for equity securities and non-equity securities that are unclassified by GICS.

<sup>2</sup> Stock selection is calculated based upon each security's price in local currency and included interaction effect. Interaction effect is the portion of the portfolio's relative performance attributable to combining allocation decisions with stock selection decisions. This effect measures the relative strength of the manager's convictions. The interaction effect is the weight differential times the return differential.

### Performance Drivers - Stocks



		Average W	Average Weighting (%)		rns (%)	
Relative to Russell 2000® Index (USD) - fourth quarter 2023		Portfolio	Benchmark	Portfolio <sup>1</sup>	Benchmark	Relative contribution(%)
Contributors	Elastic Nv	1.3	_	38.7	_	0.4
	Slm Corp	1.3	_	41.4	_	0.3
	Elf Beauty Inc	1.3	0.3	39.2	31.4	0.3
	Columbia Banking System Inc	1.2	_	33.6	_	0.2
	Spirit Realty Capital Inc	0.8	_	27.0	_	0.2
Detractors	Championx Corp	1.3	0.3	-17.8	-17.8	-0.4
	Healthequity Inc (Eq)	1.6	0.3	-9.2	-9.2	-0.3
	Organon & Co	0.9	_	-14.8	_	-0.3
	Envista Holdings Corp	1.1	_	-13.7	_	-0.3
	International Game Technolog	1.2	0.1	-8.9	-8.9	-0.3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Represents performance for the time period stock was held in portfolio.

Attribution results are generated by the FactSet application utilizing a methodology that is widely accepted in the investment industry. Results are based upon daily holdings using a buy-and-hold methodology to generate individual security returns and do not include fees or expenses. As such, attribution results are essentially estimates and do not aggregate to the total return of the portfolio, which can be found elsewhere in this presentation. Recent geopolitical events may have impacted or disrupted the pricing of specific securities including the use of fair valuation approaches. Fair valuation practices across pricing sources index providers, pricing vendors, MFS - may not align due to security specific considerations or timing of fair valuation parameters. For instance, decisions to use stale prices vs fair value or on the level of haircut when fair valuing securities are typical sources of discrepancy between pricing sources observed during the events. This may further compound differences between attribution results and actual performance. To obtain the contribution calculation methodology and a complete list of every holding's contribution to the overall portfolio's performance during the measurement period, please email DLAttributionGrp@MFS.com.

# **Significant Transactions**



From 01-0ct-23	to 31-Dec-23	Transaction type	Trade (%)	Ending weight (%)
Purchases	ELF BEAUTY INC	New position	1.5	1.8
	BANC OF CALIFORNIA INC	New position	0.8	0.8
	PIEDMONT OFFICE REALTY TRUST INC	Add	0.5	1.0
	FLOWSERVE CORP	Add	0.5	0.9
	SILVERBOW RESOURCES INC	New position	0.5	0.3
Sales	HOSTESS BRANDS INC	Eliminate position	-1.7	_
	SPIRIT REALTY CAPITAL INC	Eliminate position	-1.2	_
	DYCOM INDUSTRIES INC	Eliminate position	-1.2	_
	PAYLOCITY HOLDING CORP	Eliminate position	-0.8	_
	ELASTIC NV	Trim	-0.6	1.2

# **Sector Weights**



As of 31-Dec-23	Portfolio (%)	Benchmark^ (%)	Underweight/overweight (%)
Materials	5.8	4.5	1.3
Communication Services	3.3	2.3	1.0
Real Estate	6.7	6.2	0.5
Health Care	15.7	15.4	0.3
Consumer Discretionary	11.0	11.0	0.0
Financials	16.6	16.7	-0.1
Energy	6.7	6.9	-0.2
Industrials	17.0	17.4	-0.4
Consumer Staples	2.3	3.4	-1.1
Utilities	1.6	2.7	-1.1
Information Technology	12.4	13.6	-1.2

<sup>^</sup> Russell 2000® Index

#### 0.8% Cash & cash equivalents

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# **Top Overweight and Underweight Positions**



As of 31-Dec-23		Portfolio (%)	Benchmark^ (%)
Overweight	SKECHERS USA INC	1.7	-
	CATHAY GENERAL BANCORP	1.7	0.1
	GRAND CANYON EDUCATION INC	1.5	_
	AZEK CO INC/THE	1.5	_
	ELF BEAUTY INC	1.8	0.3
Underweight	SUPER MICRO COMPUTER INC	-	0.5
	SIMPSON MANUFACTURING CO INC	-	0.3
	CYTOKINETICS INC	-	0.3
	MICROSTRATEGY INC	-	0.3
	UFP INDUSTRIES INC	-	0.3

<sup>^</sup> Russell 2000® Index

# **Characteristics**



As of 31-Dec-23	Portfolio	Benchmark^
Fundamentals - weighted average		
Price/earnings (12 months forward ex-negative earnings)	13.6x	15.2x
Price/book	1.9x	2.0x
Price/sales	1.2x	1.3x
Market capitalization		
Market capitalization (USD)	4.5 bn	3.2 bn
Diversification		
Top ten issues	15%	3%
Number of Issues	164	1,966
Turnover		
Trailing 1 year turnover <sup>2</sup>	56%	_
Risk profile (current)		
Active share	91%	_

<sup>^</sup> Russell 2000® Index

No forecasts can be guaranteed.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Weighted average.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> US Turnover Methodology: (Lesser of Purchase or Sales)/Average Month End Market Value

# Top 10 Issuers



Top 10 issuers as of 31-Dec-23	Portfolio (%)	Benchmark^ (%)
ELF BEAUTY INC	1.8	0.3
CATHAY GENERAL BANCORP	1.7	0.1
SKECHERS USA INC	1.7	-
GRAND CANYON EDUCATION INC	1.5	-
AZEK CO INC/THE	1.5	-
EMPIRE STATE REALTY TRUST INC	1.5	0.1
SLM CORP	1.5	-
API GROUP CORP	1.4	0.3
PHILLIPS EDISON & CO INC	1.4	0.2
SAIAINC	1.4	-
Total	15.4	0.9

<sup>^</sup> Russell 2000® Index



For the quarter ending December 2023, the portfolio performed in line with the Russell 2000® Index.

#### **Contributors**

- Intersection holdings
- Quantitative models: valuation and sentiment
- Stock selection within industrials and information technology

#### **Detractors**

- Fundamental research
- Quantitative models: quality
- Stock selection within health care and consumer discretionary

#### Market review

A powerful fourth quarter rally in global equities resulted in the S&P 500 Index finishing 2023 near an all-time high. The US 10-year yield surpassing 5% and the outbreak of war in Gaza weighed on markets early in the quarter; however, in late October weaker-than-expected inflation reports and an anticipated shift in monetary policy coincided with a peak in bond yields that triggered a rally in global equities to finish out the year. Alongside that peak in bond yields and an increasingly consensus outlook for a soft economic landing, sector and factor leadership rotated sharply from defensives to cyclicals. Market concentration remains a prominent issue; however, it was notable that the "Magnificent 7" price index has underperformed the equal-weight S&P 500 price index since mid-November, signaling an improvement in market breadth.

As noted above, inflation has surprised to the downside in recent months, which has allowed the US Federal Reserve to hold rates unchanged in December. Fed Chair Powell subsequently commented that the tightening of monetary policy is likely over and that three quarter-point cuts are forecast for 2024; the market is currently pricing in six rate cuts.

Leading indicators continue to signal disparity across geographies and segments. The outlook for manufacturing in the US remains weak



overall, with ISM manufacturing staying below 50, in the contraction zone, for 13 consecutive months while the historically more-forward-looking new orders component has stayed in the contraction zone for the past 15 months. While the lagged effects of monetary policy point to another leg down in the manufacturing data, recent reports suggest the sector is stagnating but not getting worse. The service sector, which is the largest segment in the economy, has been stronger, evidenced by the ISM Services PMI remaining above 50 and in expansion for the past 12 months.

Shifting to the market impact, the most prominent themes in the fourth quarter were the significant rotations expanding the breadth of performance that occurred after the Fed pivot and the peak in the US 10-year bond yield. This expanding breadth was best evidenced by the rotation into smaller-cap names, with both the Russell 2000® and Russell Midcap® indices outperforming the large-cap ones. From a style perspective, the rotation from growth to value continued in the small-cap space; however, growth bounced back versus value in the large- and midcap segments.

There was also a swift rotation in, and broadening of, sector leadership from defensives to cyclicals post the peak in bond yields. The real estate sector outperformed by a wide margin, benefiting from its high dividend yields. The technology sector outperformed throughout the period; however, performance was led by the more-defensive software and services segment early in the quarter and subsequently broadened to include the more-cyclical hardware and semiconductor segments in the final two months. Financials also outperformed, benefiting from a rotation from the defensive insurance segment to the more-cyclical banks and capital-market-levered industries as the quarter progressed. Industrials benefited from the heightened expectation of a soft landing, with strength in the capital goods segment offsetting relative weakness in the transportation segment and the more defensive service segments. The consumer discretionary sector modestly outperformed, with the interest-sensitive retail and housing segments benefiting from the falling rates.

Energy was the worst-performing sector, dragged down by weakness in crude, which is suffering from both strong supply and weak demand dynamics. As would be expected with the more constructive economic outlook, the defensive staples health care and utilities sectors underperformed by a wide margin.

For the quarter, overall factor leadership was narrow and generally favored higher-volatility stocks with strong forward growth metrics and higher leverage. That said, factor leadership also rotated in the quarter. In October, stocks with strong price momentum and positive earnings revisions that were returning capital to shareholders in the form of dividends or buybacks outperformed while those



with attractive valuations, higher leverage and volatility lagged. The risk-on rally in the final two months of the year coincided with a rotation into lower-quality, higher-volatility stocks with cheap forward valuation metrics. Stocks with strong price momentum, high growth expectations and strong profitability metrics faltered with the improving economic outlook.

#### Portfolio performance review

The portfolio performed in line with the Russell 2000® Index in the fourth quarter. Intersection holdings — stocks that are buy rated based on both our fundamental and our quantitative research — added to relative returns. Factor models which contributed positively to results for the quarter were valuation and sentiment factors. Quality contributed negatively to results for the quarter.

At the sector level, the portfolio experienced positive contribution from stock selection within industrials and information technology. Sectors which detracted from performance included stock selection within health care and consumer discretionary.

#### Outlook

We believe the consensus is now firmly in the soft-landing camp, with the expectation of rate cuts and strong earnings growth supporting the recent rally and risk-on rotation. While we have clearly been too cautious, many of the indicators we monitor, such as monetary policy, yield curves and leading economic indicators, continue to suggest the economic and earnings outlook could be challenged in the coming quarters. Many of the pillars that have supported the economy are gone, including the excess savings from the massive COVID fiscal stimulus. Robust labor markets, which have supported consumer spending and have been a prominent driver of sticky core inflation, continue to show signs of normalizing; however, widespread layoffs have not materialized. In sum, the lagged effects of higher interest rates will likely weigh on the economic and earnings outlook, and we are skeptical that the current expectation of double-digit earnings growth will be realized if the Fed needs to cut the policy rate six times in 2024, as is currently expected by the market. Alternatively, if the economy remains resilient and earnings growth meets current expectations, it seems unlikely the Fed will need to cut rates to the extent the market is currently pricing in.

Based on this outlook, we expect renewed weakness in equity markets as the earnings outlook fails to meet expectations. A weak economic and earnings environment has historically aligned with defensive regional, sector and factor leadership. A durable market bottom and a shift to more cyclical sector and factor leadership has historically required a shift in monetary policy or a trough in leading



economic indicators. While the shift in monetary policy has arguably begun and has indeed driven a cyclical rally, we remember the Fed rate cut cycles during the tech bubble and GFC, which coincided with recessions and significant market selloffs that bottomed alongside a trough and reacceleration of the economy that isn't currently evident. If the economy does indeed recover alongside central bank rate cuts and inflation continues to retreat, we expect the recent early cycle leadership to persist, an environment that has historically favored high volatility and value factors.

For your Blended Research strategy, we continue to be encouraged by the broad factor leadership, despite market concentration being at an all-time high. As we have communicated in the past, the most challenging market environment for our approach is one in which a single factor or style or a limited group of stocks dominates performance, as was evident in 2020. Based on our analysis of factor performance through the economic cycle, contracting leading economic indicators and earnings revisions typically coincide with the sustained outperformance of price momentum factors coupled with a rotation in favor of profitability and defensive factors. We believe the quality-focused fundamental research input to our process should also be favored in this environment. Volatility (high) factors have historically underperformed significantly in the later stages of the cycle while overall value factor performance has historically been more modest and dispersed, with dividend yield a notable positive outlier. While our macro-outlook has been off target, it is encouraging that factor leadership over the past year has generally tracked our OECD composite leading indicator framework.

The commentary included in this report was based on a representative fully discretionary portfolio for this product style; as such the commentary may include securities not held in your portfolio due to account, fund, or other limits.

# **Portfolio Holdings**



As of 31-Dec-23	Equivalent
AS 01 31-Dec-23	exposure (%)
Cash & Cash Equivalents	0.8
Cash & Cash Equivalents	0.8
Communication Services	3.3
Yelp Inc	0.8
Cargurus Inc	0.7
ZipRecruiter Inc	0.5
EchoStar Corp	0.5
Playtika Holding Corp	0.3
Cable One Inc	0.2
Cardlytics Inc	0.2
Cars.com Inc	0.0
Consumer Discretionary	11.0
Skechers U.S.A. Inc	1.7
Grand Canyon Education Inc	1.5
International Game Technology PLC	1.1
Brunswick Corp/DE	1.1
Texas Roadhouse Inc	0.9
Urban Outfitters Inc	0.8
Visteon Corp	0.8
MDC Holdings Inc	0.7
Carrols Restaurant Group Inc	0.5
Funko Inc	0.5
Malibu Boats Inc	0.5
Sabre Corp	0.3
Carvana Co	0.2
Polaris Inc	0.1
Aaron's Co Inc	0.1
Newell Brands Inc	0.1
M/I Homes Inc	0.1
Taylor Morrison Home Corp	0.1
Victoria's Secret & Co	0.0
Consumer Staples	2.3
elf Beauty Inc	1.8

As of 31-Dec-23	Equivalent
	exposure (%)
Consumer Staples	2.3
Cal-Maine Foods Inc	0.3
Herbalife Ltd	0.2
Medifast Inc	0.1
Energy	6.7
NOV Inc	1.2
ChampionX Corp	1.1
Teekay Tankers Ltd	0.8
Par Pacific Holdings Inc	0.8
CONSOL Energy Inc	0.6
CVR Energy Inc	0.5
World Kinect Corp	0.5
Helmerich & Payne Inc	0.4
Select Water Solutions Inc	0.4
SilverBow Resources Inc	0.3
Oil States International Inc	0.0
Financials	16.6
Cathay General Bancorp	1.7
SLM Corp	1.5
Texas Capital Bancshares Inc	1.3
Columbia Banking System Inc	1.3
Wintrust Financial Corp	1.2
Voya Financial Inc	1.1
Pacific Premier Bancorp Inc	1.0
East West Bancorp Inc	0.9
Comerica Inc	0.8
Banc of California Inc	0.8
Jackson Financial Inc	0.8
Hanover Insurance Group Inc	0.7
Bank of NT Butterfield & Son Ltd	0.6
Navient Corp	0.5
PROG Holdings Inc	0.5
Customers Bancorp Inc	0.4

# **Portfolio Holdings**



As of 31-Dec-23	Equivalent
AS 01 31-Dec-23	exposure (%)
Financials	16.6
Preferred Bank/Los Angeles CA	0.4
OFG Bancorp	0.3
A-Mark Precious Metals Inc	0.3
Enova International Inc	0.1
GCM Grosvenor Inc	0.1
Bank OZK	0.1
Atlanticus Holdings Corp	0.1
Axos Financial Inc	0.1
Health Care	15.7
HealthEquity Inc	1.4
Prestige Brands Holdings Inc	1.3
Encompass Health Corp	1.2
QuidelOrtho Corp	1.0
Envista Holdings Corp	1.0
Organon & Co	0.8
Sotera Health Co	0.6
Health Catalyst Inc	0.6
Adaptive Biotechnologies Corp	0.5
ACADIA Pharmaceuticals Inc	0.5
Amicus Therapeutics Inc	0.4
Zimvie Inc	0.4
MacroGenics Inc	0.4
MiMedx Group Inc	0.4
Alkermes Plc	0.4
Nurix Therapeutics Inc	0.4
Dynavax Technologies Corp	0.3
Kiniksa Pharmaceuticals Ltd	0.3
Arcturus Therapeutics Holdings Inc	0.3
Catalyst Pharmaceuticals Inc	0.3
Exelixis Inc	0.3
Neurocrine Biosciences Inc	0.3
Ironwood Pharmaceuticals Inc	0.3

As of 31-Dec-23	Equivalent
A5 01 31-DEC-23	exposure (%)
Health Care	15.7
Arcus Biosciences Inc	0.3
Organogenesis Holdings Inc	0.3
Sana Biotechnology Inc	0.2
Kymera Therapeutics Inc	0.2
Voyager Therapeutics Inc	0.2
iTeos Therapeutics Inc	0.2
Lyell Immunopharma Inc	0.1
Vanda Pharmaceuticals Inc	0.1
Y-mAbs Therapeutics Inc	0.1
Coherus Biosciences Inc	0.1
Bioventus Inc	0.1
Ionis Pharmaceuticals Inc	0.1
Tango Therapeutics Inc	0.1
Alector Inc	0.0
Myriad Genetics Inc	0.0
Eagle Pharmaceuticals Inc/DE	0.0
Sangamo Therapeutics Inc	0.0
Industrials	17.0
AZEK Co Inc	1.5
API Group Corp	1.4
Saia Inc	1.4
TriNet Group Inc	1.3
Timken Co	1.2
Regal Rexnord Corp	1.2
GMS Inc	1.1
Builders FirstSource Inc	1.1
Flowserve Corp	0.9
TaskUS Inc	0.9
CACI International Inc	0.9
REV Group Inc	0.8
BlueLinx Holdings Inc	0.8
JELD-WEN Holding Inc	0.7

# **Portfolio Holdings**



As of 31-Dec-23	Equivalent
M3 01 31-DEC-Z3	exposure (%)
Industrials	17.0
HireRight Holdings Corp	0.4
Insperity Inc	0.4
Boise Cascade Holdings LLC	0.4
ITT Corp	0.3
Titan International Inc	0.1
Dun & Bradstreet Holdings Inc	0.1
Sensata Technologies Holding PLC	0.1
Information Technology	12.4
Rapid7 Inc	1.3
Advanced Energy Industries Inc	1.3
Plexus Corp	1.2
Silicon Laboratories Inc	1.2
Elastic NV	1.2
BoxInc	1.1
Nutanix Inc	0.7
Photronics Inc	0.7
Squarespace Inc	0.5
Applied Digital Corp	0.5
Methode Electronics Inc	0.5
Yext Inc	0.4
Alpha & Omega Semiconductor Ltd	0.4
Five9 Inc	0.4
Verint Systems Inc	0.3
Rimini Street Inc	0.2
PagerDuty Inc	0.2
Sanmina Corp	0.2
ACI Worldwide Inc	0.1
Materials	5.8
Element Solutions Inc	1.4
Chemours Co	1.2
Avient Corp	0.9
Summit Materials Inc	0.7

As of 31-Dec-23	Equivalent
A3 01 31-Dec-23	exposure (%)
Materials	5.8
Olympic Steel Inc	0.6
Ryerson Holding Corp	0.6
Tronox Holdings PLC	0.3
Real Estate	6.7
Empire State Realty Trust Inc REIT	1.5
Phillips Edison & Co Inc REIT	1.4
Piedmont Office Realty Trust Inc REIT	1.0
STAG Industrial Inc REIT	0.8
Tanger Inc REIT	0.8
Broadstone Net Lease Inc REIT	0.7
Brixmor Property Group Inc REIT	0.4
Utilities	1.6
Portland General Electric Co	0.7
UGI Corp	0.6
National Fuel Gas Co	0.2
Southwest Gas Holdings Inc	0.0

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